State Convention has been adopted literally. State of the Union and the tution intact; and declare that the 'Union and not lit.' This Resolution, as we have said, the creatic State Convention voted down, whilst convention to the mail agents of Mr. Buchanan are now acting in reference to that able and zealous opposition have adoptorerbatin. The Opposition have adoptorerbatine. The Opposition have adoptorer acting the Democracy reject. They have resolved he stone which the builders refused shall be the head stone of the corner. This is our on.

Suppose any number of gentlemen, after it was organized, were satisfied that an appropriation for more provided by the Committee of Ways and Means on.

Suppose any number of gentlemen, after it was organized, were satisfied that an appropriation for convention. The phase resolved he stone which the builders refused shall be the head stone of the corner. This is our on.

THE VERY NOTICE AND ALL STREET AND A

better make up his mind at once to encounter "the plagues?" Soberly, he had.

We think we hear even at this dist ance the vials of wrath uncorking along the streets and in the halls and drawing-rooms of the Capital. It is bound to some. The retribution threatens to be terrific, but such aid and comfort as we can command shall be chearfully given to His Excellency. We may be to the same I had be a such as the company with an amendment adopted and the bill gased.

The bill allows the company to build a bridge across the chearfully given to His Excellency. We may be to the same I had be a been also be to a such as the company to build a bridge across the life to the same I had been and to leave bounds to raise funds to pay to the same I had been and the same I had been a pay other navigable stream in the State. Passed.

And then the House took a recess until half past 2 o'clock.

The shad and the many stream in the State. Passed.

And then the House took a recess until half past 2 o'clock.

The shad and the many stream in the State. Passed.

The blue along the stream in the State. Passed.

And then the House took a recess until half past 2 o'clock. are not at all scared. We mean to stand by him through thick and thin. We will never give him up. Never! But Governor, between us privately, if you survive this addition to the Good Book, don't add to it any more!

Standard of non-residents—passed.

House bill to provide for the sale of choses in action, if you survive this addition to the Good Book, don't add to it any more!

Standard of non-residents—passed.

House bill to provide for the sale of choses in action, if you survive this addition to the Good Book, don't add to it any more!

ontinued.
Bath; argument continued by Judge | South Carolina. We have no doubt the journey will

## WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1860.

Now, for the dcuble purpose of putting the Courier's misconstruction to rest, and of illustrating our neighbor's very singular idea of elaboration, we subjoin this "one line" and also the elaboration of it. The "lin," is as follows:

They will maintain it under any and all circum-It will of course be understood that the Opposition and the Union are here referred to. Well, this

States, in violation of the compact entered into by the e who form d this Confederacy, may be degraded from the equal position which of right belongs to fism to a cutdition of inferiority and dependence—the chains of servitude and ignomicy may be fartesed upon their recreat limbs—but will they swear the 'Union must be preserved.' They will not describe the Union with should it is not described by the Union with should it is not described by the Union with should it is not described. The Union with should it is not described by the Union with should it is not described by the Union with should it is not described by the Union with should it is not described by the Union with should it is not described by the Union with the Union wit TO INJURY AND WHONG, BUT THEY TO ALL AND MORE. The slaveholding

Mark the two. The "line," having direct referres to certain well-known declarations of the Opposition, says "they will maintain" the Union "under any and all circumstances;" the elaboration asserts that "they raspen public "shame and dis honor to its dissolution," that "a sectional majority, having the rumerical power, may deprive them of their rights, may refuse protection to their persons and property, may incite their slaves to insurrection preserve their liberty, to seeme protection to the ling their own rights, itselst upon maintaining lives of their wives and little ones." And yet the them within and not without the Republic. The Corrier insists that the "line" covers the elaboration!
The "line," construct as it must be with the declamessage to the Legislature of Texas that it is far on which it is founded, offirms that the Op THING AND RESIST NOTHING. The "line," as inter-preted by our own distinct avowals, an-

between the Abolitionists and the Palmetto Kingdom, no spirit of disrespect to our neighbor.

To drop the form we have suffered the Courier to impress on our remarks, we directly challenge it to produce a "line" or a word or a particle of proof in any shape to show that the Opposition or a solitary member of the Opposition "prefers" public shame and disbonor to a dissolution of the Union or to any-hing else. We spurn the suggestion. It has no forbed and no excuse in anything we have than our liberties, but because we besieve it is user palladium. And in this we but plant ourselves en the Farewell Address of Washington and stand with the proudest characters in our history. If the Courier can't comprehend the difference between The whole message has the ring of a clear head

those into which we are led by the irganuity of appeals from European nations. There is nothing so much feared, as this country grows in power, as the privateering system, by which, in the last war with Great Britain, we were analysis and an executed for tressor? structive purposes, and to destroy between three and four thousand of her guns on the water. We had scarcely any Navy—we needed no more. Our

shich are applicable to the existence of a Standing Army—that terrible infliction upon the industry of a people—may be used with respect to a Nary. If nations must prepare to go to war, each nation has a right to select its own mode of defence. The word be attained, and at no great sacrifice of any tind. The chances are limmage that it wouldn't be much of a fight at most. It is not at all likely these are equal to any emergency. They are composed of the best materials to do the only work that need be necessary for them—that of feeding the country from aggression, either from the sound have to be most should come, why the best would have to be feeding the country from aggression, either from which in grant and papers to investigate the matter. Roberts having best compiled to leave for home on account of suckness in its family, on more family, if Dismion should be crushed cut, by force of aments the condition within or without. European diplomatists know in the first of the land and the condition of the residual papers to go to war, each nation has a quality to select it sown mode of defence. The word as a first of the land as militia for the sea. Both of these are equal to any emergency. They are equal to a standing army or a swimming navy.

They are composed of the best materials to do the only work that need be necessary for them—that of the condition of the cond

whow to main ain the policy that has saved us sady millions and millions of dollars, besides oursults of mea drawn from productive purents.

Taking away Mail Facilities.—We yestersy saw a letter from the second assistant Postonsete General, conveying instructions from the lead of the Postoffice Department that the service pull down the pillars of this glorious temple, and mingle all in one universal ruin.

One of the worst omess connected with the utternace of such treasonable language as this is in the

decline the transportation of the mails.

A further instruction is that all through malls to all points shall go and come by the New Albany and Salem Railroad. This certainly seems to be a most

We shall never cast our vote in favor of the elecsingular order. In consequence of it we had ton of either a Black Republican or a Black Demo-crat to the Presidency of the United States, but, if we are informed, will be delayed at least twelve we could and should be sentenced by a court of hours in going to and coming from every Eastern justice, as a punishment for some dreadful sin, to point. The new arrangement, so far as we can vote between the Northern Senator who made the ertainly take our community by surprise.

isring its belief formsily, and per-thing the better of it for the decla-tives, in this respect at least, to be a little poor

The message of Gov. Houston submitting the We said the "Union party" professed to be borred upon a determination to maintain the Union "under any and all circumstances." That is the sum and substance of all we said. We elaborated the idea, nomewhat, it is true; but one line covers the whole round.

meager attire of a few years ago, he at once recanted, and hoops reign paramount at Paris. There wasn't more than about a fifth part as much of Eugenie as he wanted.

This idea was set strongly and elaborately forth by Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge in his late powerful and patriotic letter to the Vice-President of the United States, and it should be well considered and deeply pondered in the extreme South. Of course Kentucky and Maryland and Missouri are the States which suffer most injury from the failure of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut to the chartest of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut to the chartest of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut to the chartest of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut to the chartest of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut to the spairs however are pretty extensively parton—the same and existing rights in the chartest of a few years ago, he at once recanted, and hoops reign paramount at Paris. There wasn't more than about a fifth part as much of a very respect, and dropped at once out of the cate-gry of substantiva aspirants. Mr. Breckinridge's only hope now is not in himself but in the others, and we confess we don't exactly see who the others are within the verge of possibility that the Charleston delegates from that State. Both of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut to the cate-gry of substantiva aspirants. Mr. Breckinridge's only hope now is not in himself but in the verge of possibility that the Charleston delegates from that State. Both of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut to the cate-gry of substantiva aspirants. Mr. Breckinridge's only hope now is not in himself but in the verge of possibility that the Charleston delegates from that State. Both of the sitisens of non-slaveholding States to execut the cate-gry of substantive aspirants. Mr. Breckinridge may be taken up at Charleston in those papers however are pretty extensively parton—the state of the substantive appears or to respect existing laws and existing rights in ized by the Buchanan Administration.

Name of the least complaint and that deprecate the most carnestly all thought of Disunion. It is from South Carolina and Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi and Louisiana, States a thousand miles away from the Abolitionists and States that never lose an earnestly all thoughts of Disunion. It is from the Abolitionists and States that never lose that the most sensible people would prefer Scott or Houston. from the Abolitionists and States that never loss any slave property worth mentioning, that the loudest complaints and threats and ravings come. The South Carolina resolutions look expressly and directly to the breaking up of the Union and the directly to the breaking up of the Union and the directly to the breaking up of the Union and the structure.—On Fildsy morning that, which take desired to the description of the popular stamp, although the one is pure and the other honorable. His abilities even are not popular, though marked and shining, albeit not by establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and, we wenture the suggestion that the States, which, in the svent of a dissolution along the line of the \$1,200 to \$1,500. Ohio, would be far removed from the reddest thea-Milt TO ALL AND MORE," and that "they will not dissolve the Ucion even smouth at he necessary to maintain their rights, to vindicate their honor, to whilst boldly and scrupulously maintain-

above the common level of Gubernatorial productions. Terse and vigorous in style, comprehensive PECTCAL MEANS OF REPELLING "public shame and dishonor;" the elaboration proclaims that they will maintain the Usion in spire of "public shame and and shows that while the very suggestion is virtual. ment would only aggravate the evils or which is substituted authorized construction, declares that the Opposition will not substitute of the dissolution of the Union, will not substitute the evils of which is proposed as the remedy. John Brown's raid spon prop the true mode of redressicg insufferable wrongs; the federacy, has, in his opinion, "furnished abundant elaboration avers that they will submit to Event" proofs of the utility of our present system of goverument, in the fact that the Federal powers hav

given an evidence of their regard for the Constituneurces that the Opposition will not consent tional rights of the States, and have stood ready to to dissolve the Union because in their belief its defend them." He asks, with great pertinency, lution IS NOT AND NEVER CAN BECOME NECES- if the Southern States should yield to the suggest SARY to defend their honor and their rights, but tions of South Carolina and establish a Southern the contrary; the elaboration alleges that they will not | Confederacy, what guaranty could South Carolina dissolve the Union aven should it he necessary give for its duration. "From whence are to come to defend their horor and their rights. In short, the elements of a more perfect Union than the one the "line," as governed by the explicit statements formed by the meu of the Revolution? Where are from which the Courier confeasedly draws it, ascerts a manly and enlightened faith in the Union as the form a better Constitution?" Gov. Houston also

safaguard of cur liberties and of our rights; the slob argues that if the Union is dissolved, the border oration holds up to view a mere idolatrous worstip States will suffer the most terrible consequences of oration holds up to view a mere idelatrous worstly
of the Union as a pure and absolute send. The
"line" is patriori.m; the claboration is fetichism.
We respectfully suggest to the C.urier that it has
confounded claboration with transformation; the
sounds are not very different, and the Courier, if
we may be allowed to judge from this specimen of
its discrimination, is quite as apt to be carried off by
which are destined to act as buffers after Disunion, sound as by sense. We of course make this allusion between the Abolitionists and the Palmetto Kingin no spirit of disrespect to our neighbor.

has no footbold and no excuse in anything we have dissenting from the assertion of the abstract right ever published or written or thought. It is entire- of secession, and refusing to send deputies for any ly and utterly groundless. Nevertheless, we re- present existing cause, and urging upon the people pest that WE ARE FOR THE UNION IN ANY EVENT; of all the States, North and South, the necessity of mot because we hold the Union to be more precious cultivating brotherly feeling, of observing justice

he Union, its case is an obstinate ought to vibrate through the Southern heart, and one cortainly; yet, if it will tell us right out frankly, which should receive a response from the great in the face of the public, that it really com't, we will engage to put the point in even a clearer light than Buchanan and his Southern allies, we do not bedone. We want the Courier to un-And we think we are capable of have flowed in upon all sections of the country from making it understand us. Without interding the aligh est disparagement of the Courier, if it will just show us how low its comprehension to we will the overthrow of our whole social fabric, and in a

try toget down to its level.

The Mr. Buchanan seems to have resolved to maintain our privateering system, in spits of the specious and seductive representations of foreign diplomatists on behalf of its abandonment. We are giad of this. Mr Buchanan is right. The mistakes which we are liable to make in this construction.

of committee states, in a just case, case, in a just case, case, case and committee of the state of the state

and we can re urn to it, when forced to that condition, with the remembrance of the havec that we created to warn off the enemy in the last war, and better able, from our increase of resources, to terminate any struggle into which we may be called to engage.

There is reason for believing that there are parties ready to propose in Congress the abrogation of our privateering system—parily to please European applicants for the boon, and parily to hasten an increase of the Navy, by which contractors may become enriched. True patriots in Congress will know how to maintain the policy that has saved us already millions and millions of dollars, besides

one in the North, a single word of rebuke or disap per week—three
We shall have
We shall have
we have read them, not one of the whole number hereafter, however, only six times per week on that lifts up its voice for the country when the most uncounte, even if we have any at all, and we strongly ecrupulous and infuriated of traitors, standing in estine to believe, that, unless the present instruc-ons be recalled, the R. R. Company will wholly ecline the transportation of the mails.

irrepressible conflict speech at Rochester and the Southern Senator who uttered in the U.S. Senate the speech from which the paragraph above is ta-ken, we half suspect that we should feel constrained to take the former as the less pestilent al-

The necessity of thorough reform in our Post-Office system is staring. It is startling. We depends on circumstances. If another of see it stated on high authority that the cost of as had, in its stated meetings, formally transporting the documents of the delegate from at the B b'e was not the word of ted. Utah to Salt Lake City was \$7,000! "This single great Chri tian | abuses be longer permitted not merely to exist but to dectrinal point, we rather guess people the people now put to their representatives at Washington. As the notes of invitation say, "an answer ington. As the notes of invitation say, "an answer is requested." We advise the people's representa-

couldn't be sufficient to demolish them.

The Georgia Democracy are in a most inharonious condition. We shouldn't at all wonder if they were to be split right in two in the middle in the next Presidential canvass and election. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Feb. 16, 1860. CAUSES DECIDED.

enlightened statesman or a favorite with the people. In short, Mr. Stephens is acute, intense, perverse, earl vs Chestnut, Laurel; petition for rehearing over-Salinegall vs Summers et al, three cases, Fleming; same order, corder. Same vs Buckler et al; three cases, Fleming; same order, Geodman vs Peters, Bourben; rule vs Clerk of Bourbon Circuit Court to return record of Shepherd vs McIntire, and petition for rehearing filed.

Berry vs Hamilton, Bath; argument continued by Judge Farrow for appellant.

Farrow for appellant.

Opinions, Reported expressly for the Louisville Journal by D. W. Lindsey, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.
Board vs Helm. From the B-eckinridge Circuit.
This was a rule against Board, a sheriff, ordering him to proceed to make sale of ce-tain property fevied on by him. He states in his return that he levied the execution upon two crops of tobacco, with the understanding that he was to be indemnified by the plaintiff tefore selling, and that he understanding that the was the uniquent of which the execution I saued was additional service of process in the same was additional services and services are same was added to the same was additional services and services and services are same was additional services and services are same services and services are same services and services are same services and services a

Judge Davall delivered the opinion of the court. By the C.vil Code, Sec. 709, if an officer who l from whose possession is was used.

discharged, sec. 710.

The right of the officer to dues and the indemnity here provided for is not confined to any rarticular class of provided for its not confined to any which the officer doubt.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.
In the Senate, Mr. Cissell - Judiciary - A bill to

pecial orders.

The veto of the Commercial Bank postponed until this evening.

The bill to amend the charter of the Peoples

Bank was taken up and amended. [The bank is allowed one branch but no increase of capital stack.]
Passed.
The bill to prohibit the marriage of cousins was

give bond as above; any magistrate relected shall give bond as above; any magistrate receiving money upon a sale bend, replevin bond, &c., and failing to pay over the same on demand, he and his securities shall be liable for the same, with ten per cent damages.

A motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table was rejected.

Mr. Thomas' amendment was then adopted.

An amendment requiring magistrates to collect a tax of fifty comes.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1860.

spair; but, in our judgment, he cannot go into the convention either as an independent competitor or with a convention either as an independent competitor or

to states manship or to simple force and compass of intellect. Manly, upright, keen, vigorous, and el-### A call has been made upon the Illinois banks whose issues are based on Missouri stocks to deposit additional securities, or, what would be the same thing, to withdraw a corresponding amount of bills. The call puts Missouris down to 80 cents—about their present value in New York. We learn that no more Missouri stocks will be received by the State officers upon any terms as security for bank large. is ing, in general, lacks breadth and symmetry and is justness. He is capable of impressing and of ocgreat stage of the national affairs he would be apt The enemies of Douglas catch at straws to disshaped extremities cut in their ample casings. His well, we are not sure that a good sized straw intellectual energy, as we have intimated, is not of the highest order or of the largest volume, but he has little or nothing else. His body is of no use to him except as fuel to his spirit. His genius is the product of his physical combustion. He shines by consuming himself; and he has nearly burned his coarser nature up. There isn't animal enough left in him to furnish inspiration for the rational. He has too little fissh and blood to be either a wise ard

brilliant, and crotchety, with now and then a sooth-ing but deceptive gleam of wisdom and of moderation. He will do admirably for the Charlesto: d. Summers et al, three cases, Fleming; same nomination; but he won't do for the Presidency at nomination; but he won't do for the Presidency at at Washington. Perhaps he had better sent it to all, and, thank heaven, there is precious little chance Mr. Edmonson of Virginia, as the latter gentleman of his getting that. FREE NEGROES IN KENTUCKY .- We invite attertion to H.'s communication on the subject of the proposed confiscation of the property of the free colored people of Kentucky and their expulsion from the State or reduction to a condition of slavery.

H. treats the subject with ability, and our corres-

pondent at Frankfort has done so in two or thre excellent letters. We earnestly hope that the proposition of son of those ultra men in our Legislature will not be carried out. If the policy suggested by them should be adopted and executed, it would be a diagrace to a hope on. If they have got a hock now, they had Kentucky-a disgrace to American civilization. It better hang their fiddle on it-or themselves yould call forth a cry of "shame!" "shame!" from the lips of all the world. The bare statement of the provisions proposed must, we should think, shock the sensibilities and the moral sense of mankind. It seems that some men have become so ex cited and feverish and jealous and suspicious in respect to slavery as an important element in our ctions, that, going from one position of madness improve or maintain their partisan or sectional ad-

and rights of the South?

The lovers of freedom and the admirers of its noblest champions the world over will rejoice in the return of Count Cavour to the head of Sardinian affairs. And this not merely on his own personal account by any means. His return, as the providence Journal remarks, is a very significant.

The greeding in large meeks, I have made up my mind not offer. The credit of business men is important to them. The present disturbed state of the public mind in regard to the affairs of the Company, increased by your published letter, calculated to impair its credit and its securities, has brought mind to that conclusion.

It was my settled purpose to withhold any action my part until the meeting of the stockholders in Providence Journal remarks, is a very significant fact. It shows that Central Italy is to be independent of the Dukes, and is very probably to be annual fact that statisfied the interests of the Company may do the territory of Victor Emanual Harry and your avowed purpose not to connexed to the territory of Victor Emanuel. He re-tired from his conspicuous position at the time of the grievous disappointment occasioned by the Villa whole fruits of the war were to be lost. He would have nothing to do with the restoration of the ex-iled rulers. He has waited patiently. He is now

ecalled, and his return to power will send a thrill of joy to millions of hearts.

We may expect to see an I alian policy which

work that need be necessary for them—that of defending the country from aggression, either from within or without. European diplomantists know this as well as we do, and in their attempt to deprive us of our militia of the seas they would only wither the stronger arm of our national defence. We treat that we shall never be betrayed into the folly of relinquishing our admirable relivateurs in against him.

Comment is unnecessary.

The following is the elosing paragraph of a gayetem. It served us nobly in a perilous time, and we can re urn to it, when forced to that comb, of Georgia:

Let the South stand firm on the ground they have chosen, and raily together to maintain the Comment is unnecessary.

An amendment var rejected allowing magistrates to have a case five days affer the service of process, and raily together to maintain the Commerce and abolishing the goaranty courts.

Let the South stand firm on the ground they have comply in the last war, and their rights, as becomes a great and abolishing the goaranty courts.

An amendment in creasing the jurisdiction of County Judges to all sums not exceeding \$100 and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights, as becomes a great and total and their rights and their rights and their adversaries, and the county of tunon, the fact a stigma upon the name of Brown what I wing a stigma upon the name of Brown when the charge of stigma upon the name of list of the charge out of fifted took a sensible view of things. If the county of the charge out of fitted took a sensible view of things. If the county of the charge out of side to have a sti

clature of the world's families.

A miscreant can do no more to degrade a name than in the eff properly in sowner.

a great and good man bearing the same name does founth' and out the angle of the world in the same name does for the world in the same name does for the world in the same name does for the world in the to exalt it. In our belief there have been a good many Browns, each one of whom did more to hor the name than old Oseawattomie did or could do to dishoner it. As for the late Frederick S. Brown's daughters, they are now getting to be fine and beautiful young wemen, and we think he might ! have afforded to wait and let their names be charge by a pleasanter as well as more common process than Legislative interposition.

Toe Hon. Mr. McLane, it is said, is desirous appearing before the Senate committee on foreign re-lations, to give his views on the policy to be pursued towards Mexico. The wish is natural enough on that gentleman's part, but the Senate's committee, we imagine, will find it imposible to regard him eager and premature recognition of Juatez as the President of that Republic, and the fruitless results of his mission until just on the eve of Juarez's exty of his judgment. Nor can they forget that whilst in Mexico, Mr. McLane has confided his residence almost exclusively to Vera Cruz and his associations the friends and adherents of Juarez. The Sen ate's Committee, we should suppose, will be inclined to take a broader view of the whole question, be-

fore they decide upon accepting or rejecting th treaty, and to meditate somewhat also upon the quences of accepting. We have had quite enough,

and too much, blind action and rash suggestion lexican affaire; it is high time we had studied t e discreet and enlightened. We have not assumed to condemn thou who recently drove out the Preesoners from Places son and Mason counties, but we think no reasona ble man can doubt that any Southern editor, who i in the habit of proclaiming in the midst of a slave olding community that the mass of the great part f the North, numbering more than a million of cemen, are Abolitionists, enemies of the South iscreants who sympathize with the Harper's Fer Rebellion and would have exulted in its su eserve far more richly to be driven over the Ohi iver or across Mason and Dixon's line, than ever he Rev. John G. Fee or the wildest and most fana

cal of his followers did. at say on Thursday, that, if the Legislature ald pass the Commercial Back B.li over the ould pars the Commercial Dirk Brit over the portroit of Kentucky ould all go to h-ll. Well, the Legislature has left by First Park, Henderson; opinion suspended until left by of next term. would all go to h-ll. passed the Commercial Bank Bill over the Gover-nor's veto, and we shall not help lock the Demo-

MR. HEIM'S RESIGNATION .- We publish, this

The ladies of New York and the ladies of Boston have adopted the fashion of skating matches. We suppose that a woman skating before a high wind with a huge crinoline must move at a tre-mendous rate. Our ladies out here don't have as

and infatuation to another, they have at length ar- debt and don't pay either the principal or the in-

protection of slavery or the greater security of other property or of life, let our General Assembly, provided they are wise enough, grant it, but we do solemnly protest against any such enormous and tremendous our rage upon human rights as has been proposed. To lay all other and even higher considerations aside, what could do more than the consummation of the contemplated iniquity to deepen and strengthen and intensity the already perilous freecoil sentiment of a majority of the States of our Union and strike down forever in that section all the advecates of the true and legitimate interests and rights of the South?

sion that you would be removed at the

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. [Reported expressly for the Louisville Journal.] FRANKFORT, Feb. 17, 1860

ent to strike out the 2d se

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

riginal papers. Fullenwider vs Boone, Meade; same order. Gatewood vs Gatewood's ex'r et al, Montger o withdraw books.
Board vs He'm, Breckinridge; fi. fa. indorsei Berry vs Hamilton, Bath; argument cor ames for appeliees. Breckinridge; fi. fa. indorsed. FRANKFORT, Feb. 18, 1960.

next term.

ra Caldweil, Owen; fi. fa. indorsed.

n ve Henry, &c., Grant; same order.

Set The message of Gov. Hawane and the message of Gov. Hallow, resigned the Carplaintre, frainby and the Carplaintre, frainby the Carplaintre, fra the City Council might suggest. After some days' consideration, Gov. Halm declined to suggest a Board, for the reason, stated by him in our paper of Saturday, that he would not parmit his friends to involve themseves, as he saw that they would in

mendous rate. Our ladies out here don't have as good opportunities of skating as those of the North, but undoubtedly foot-races would be equally exciting and give equally good proof of bone, muzele, "epeed," &c.

"epeed," &c.

The Board, we understand, laid over the consideration. The Board, we understand, and over the consideration of the Governor's resignation, and addressed a letter to the Mayor and Council, enclosing a copy of it, stating that they feared from the action of the Council they did not possess its confidence or the confidence of a majority of the Stockholders, but letter to the Vica President, as an abolitionist and a disciple of John Brown. This shows the partisan (City Courtell desired it and would receind the call disciple of John Brown. This shows the partisan City Courcil desired it and would rescind the call madness that has siezed upon and pervaded the for a meeting of the Stockholders, they would reseveral other aspirants whom we could name. The truth is, neither his character nor his record is of the popular stamp although the one is pure and thing that savors in the slightest degree of nation-

standens that has sleed upon and prevaled fine for a small and with a "small residue of the Schull, Will then, every a first for the public and centiles their better for the public and centiles the better for their better for the public for the public for the public for their better for the public for their better for their bette

country owes it to Mr. D. to elect him to the Presidency. Then we guess the country will repudiate.

A Georgia paper says that until the present year, the Disunion party had hardly a book to hang a hope on. If they have got a bock now, they had better hang their fiddle on it—or themselves.

The Dubuque Herald calls Mr. Douglas "the man of destiny." Undoubtedly he is a man of destiny." Undoubtedly he is a man of destiny, and, if his friends don't take care of him, his destion will probably be fulfilled pretty soon.

The Tile is said that the Cherokse Nation, in their march of improvement, have adopted Mississippi and the man of the march of improvement, have adopted Mississippi as their model of civilization. They have got a big if they honestly entertained it, as no doubt they suicide, in the astimation of every man of sound if they honestly entertained it, as no doubt they debt and don't pay either the principal or the inrived at the point of imagining, that they cannot
improve or maintain their pariisan or sectional advantages unless they are constantly exhibiting their
devotion to elavery by the commission of new and
unheard of atrocities.

If anything is wanted in Kentucky for the better
protection of slavery or the greater security of other
protection of slavery or of life, let our General Assembly. Proprotection of slavery or of life, let our General Assembly. Prodevotion to greater security of other
property or of life, let our General Assembly. Prodebt and don't pay either the principal or the indid, they were right to act upon it. As conscienclous men they of course could not do otherwise,
no matter how much they may have differed from
the former could keep the discontent in any event;
yet does avery such man of necessity prefer disto pen disruption. It is a fact, not to be justifiably committed in any event;
yet does avery such man of necessity prefer disto pen disruption. It is a fact, not to be justifiably committed in any event;
yet does avery such man of necessity prefer disto pen disruption. It is a fact, not to be justifiably committed in any event;
yet does avery such man of necessity prefer disto pen disruption. It is a fact, not to be justifiably committed in any event;
yet does avery such man of necessity prefer disto pen disruption. It is a fact, not to be justifiably committed in any event;
yet does avery such man of necessity prefer disto pen disruption. It is a fact, not to be justified with them, and it was with the
greater difficulty that the more explicated with them, and it was with the
greater difficulty that the more explicated with them, and it was with the
greater difficulty that the more explained in the form treason to be former and any event;
yet does avery such man of necessity prefer disto pen disruption. It is a fact to pen disruption.

The such that the more explained in the man in the restimate of Gov. Helm's
true injury offers no redress at all, and a wise and vir-escessing that confidence, and now, when Gov. elm, for reasons satisfactory to himself and his jecting it, does he therefore prefer disgrace to it or riends, declines to suggest a new Board and resigns, holders, clearly called in their opinion for an unfriendly purpose, impending over them. It Gov. Helm is right, as we think he is under the circumstances, in declining to retain the Presidency and bringing his friends into the Board, and involving them, as he thought he should, can the gentlemen of the present Board be expected to incur additional liability with the prospect of being deprived of all voice in the management, all control of its means, while their liabilities remain? This cannor are expected in the management, all control of its means, while their liabilities remain? This cannor are expected that \$100,000 of additional liability will have to be incurred in the next forty days. Well, who is to do this, since Gov. Helm is declined to the national life and honor; that we look upon the destruction of the Union as national static, and that we regard Distuntion as a method for edirers which can but add disgrace to injury, heaping infamy upon wrong. Is it still incapable of comprehending how we can reject Distance and the resolutions of that State, looking to secession and a Southern Confederacy, and has also received from the destruction of the Union as national static; and that we regard Distuntion as a method of redress which can but add disgrace to injury, heaping infamy upon wrong. Is it still incapable of comprehending how we can reject Distance and the resolutions of that State, looking to secession and a Southern Confederacy, and has also received from the total value of the Union as national static; and that we lead to principle.

Southern Confederacy, and has also received from the total value of the Union as national static, and that we lead to principle.

Gov. Magofin, it is to be received from the looking the an but add disgrace to injury, heaping infamy upon wrong. Is it still incapable of comprehending how we can reject Distance to enforce their adoption by other slavehally confederacy, and one Expellations of Santeau Waller and the Legislature of Kentucky, that our State might have the ho friendly purpose, impending over them. If Gov. Helm is right, as we think he is under the circumered well before it is too late to remedy a rash step.

two things is inevitable. The present Board must

act the passengers to Fardstown, a distance of only two lies, over an excellent turnpike road. e of the Louisville Journal would allow the Mextories should ask us very prettily. car Our neighbor of the Democrat, who supported

ring-places are discussing the question "what prings are the most salubrious." We are disposed

the Governor's veto of the Commercial Bank hat the constitutionality of the bill is to be tested

eided by the President of the Senate but over-

gar To drop the form we have suffered the Cou- FORCE OF ARMS, IF IN NO OTHER WAY."

to anything else? On the contrary, does he not o nends, declines to suggest a new Board and resigns,
to think the present Board manifestly right in
seliming to continue in office and assume further
to disgrace? Does he not zoout it on befact that the old Whigs of the Senate, acting with the eclining to continue in office and assume further countries and believe to think attentively that we hold the Union to be the citadel of the national life and honor; that to be the citadel of the national life and honor; that to be the citadel of the national life and honor; that to be presumed, has recommended in the control of the Union as na-

quire the aux'liary force of authority; and a few can't comprehend it even then. Without undertaking to say where the Courier belongs, we shall king to say where the Courier belongs, we shall heart leaped within me when I read the glowing words of the brave old hero of San Jacinto and the truly paproductly law ourselyss cut for the worst. We two things is inevitable. The present Board must go on OR THE ROAD FAIL TO MERT ITS OBLIGATIONS. With such a loss of credit, all can see that the Memphis branch is out of the question. It is this we wish to bring directly before the eyes of the Council and our citizens. As Gov. Helm has himself resigned—thus removing the cause of difficulty—there can be no occasion for the meeting of the Stockholders and in our continuous the call is a seen that the will be and the road of the great this ignoble preference without knowing it. Yet Washington and Jackson were for the stockholders and in our continuous the call is the second of the second of the second of the call is the second of t the free can be no occasion for the meeting of the  $U_{c}$  in any event, as emphatically as we are, the finervening time, but if these South tions were sent in and referred to the Co testing should be rescinded without delay. If this "It is of infinite moment," says Washington in his real Relations, I have no doubt they wo meeting should be rescinded without delay. If this is of infilite moment," says Washington in his is done, we presume the present Board will continue at their posts. If it is not done, every one must see that they can not retain their positions with a proper regard for what is due to themselves, and they cannot be censured if they at once abandon it. In conclusion, we will reneat that we are four add sneak of it as THE PALLABILM OF YOUR PALLS. In conclusion, we will repeat that we are Gov.

Helm's friend, and, that we think him entitled to the highest admiration and gratitude for the wonderful energy and persoverance exhibited by him in the achievement of an immense work, which per
EVENT BE ARANDONED AND THAT IT CAN IN ANY Extreme South know that they can derful energy and persoverance exhibited by him in the achievement of an immense work, which perhaps no other man in the West could have achieved as well. If the City Council can devise any other which was mode than the one we have indicated, by which the accruing liabilities of the road can be certainly met and the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the sacred ties which now link together the accruing liabilities of the road can be certainly met and the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road can be certainly met and the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road can be certainly met and the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the road itself carried on and saved from full indicated, the west of the read with misprison of treason. I am also elebrated Proclamation, "is transactor." "Experience, the unerting test of all unsum undertakings," things. The full indicated in the sum of the sum of the pride of opinion.

\*\*ESTA bill in the Mississippi Lagislature very similar in its provisions to the Free Negro bill in the Legislature of Kentucky has been defaated. We think we may venture to hope, that, when so ultra a pro-slavery State as Mississippi rejects a measure as icconsistent with the requirements of civil state of the control of the transaction of the sunctors. In t We think we may venture to hope, that, when so ultra a pro-slavery State as Mississippi rejects a measure as icconsistent with the requirements of civilization and common humanity, the Representatives of Kentucky will not feel themselves constrained to adopt a similar measure from a fear of strained to adopt a similar measure from a fear of being thought wanting in devotion to slavery.

\*\*Sep. A set of rowdies in Virginia burned the Hon. Henry Winter Davis in effigy last week for conceive of no possible contingency that would make the same sentiment in language of equal warmth. "I have been asked, as I have been asked," exclaimed the perfects Clay a few months before his death, "aben would I consent to a dissolution of the Union. He universal to a dissolution of the sense of the House on the subject, as some of the members who recorded their votes in the negative would have voted directly against the bill had the question on its passage the same sentiment in language of equal warmth. "I way be asked, as I have been asked," exclaimed the perfect a few man, and the majority of the Postoffice Committee are in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, would I consent to a dissolution of the union ever index for "public shame and dishonor" to Disturion?

Others have since the time of Jackson expressed their votes in the negative would have voted directly against the bill had the question on its passage the same sentiment in language of equal warmth. "I way be asked, as I have been asked," exclaimed the perfect they are said to be against interfering with the present law in regard to the circulation of members who recorded their votes in the negative would have voted directly against the bill had the question on its passage the same sentiment in language of equal warmth. "I was passage the same sentiment in language of equal warmth. "I was passage to the a dissolution of the union?" their votes in the negative would have voted directly against the bill had the question of the subject, as some of the members who rec

answer NEVER: NEVER: NEVER: because I can
then Henry Winter Davis in effigy last week for
his vote in favor of Mr. Pennington. Mr. H. Winter Davis is a handsome man, and, if the effigy was
enough like him to enable a spectator to discover
the resemblance, it was no doubt a good deal the
the resemblance, it was no doubt a good deal the
the resemblance, it was no doubt a good deal the
the resemblance in the resemblance is the property of the resemblance in the resemblance is the property of the resemblance in the property of the resemblance is the property of the resemblance in the property of the resemblance is the property of the resemblance in the property of the resemblance is the property of the property nandsomest figure in the crowd. If Winter Davis air," replied Charles S. Mcrebead when asked in a simself had been in the place of his image, the Virginia ruffians would have had a warm Winter. Disunion in a given continuency, "No Str.," and BARDSTOWN BRANCH RAILROAD .- We are affect to the declaration is an unfading chaplet on his brow. the to addressed that railroad communication between "Kenteckians deem Dieunion as the greatest city and Bardetown will soon be established. This of Evils and as a remedy for cothing," And Robert J. Breekinridge to his nephew the Vice erate conviction of Kentucky is that IT IS NO REM HISELF THE DIREST OF ALL CALAMITIES." But why an Territories, if belonging to the United States, have slavery. Very likely we might if the Ter-imposing are the wiedom and fitness of the position that it has within the last five or six weeks captiva-ted the most intense and extravagant of all the fiery ld Buck so vehemently in 1856, may find himself Hotspurs in the Courier's own party? "As I have said to the military to-day, my friends," declared 28 A fellow in Sparta, Tenn., has been indict-l for a brutal assault upon an old clergyman. We ope that "Sparta has many a worthier son than neighbor; I mean to stand by my individual rights rights of honor, AND I MEAN TO STAND, LAST BUT NOT LEAST, BY MY POLITICAL RIGHTS IN THIS NA-TION, THE HIGHEST OF WHICH, IN A NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW, IS THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF A scandalous partisan bill was introduced Abolitonist, if any foath, if any fool, if any worse into the last Legislature of North Carolina by W.

Packer. A more respectable bill is introduced into the high places of the country, wish to take this Ucion from me, they shall not do it. I will fight dissolve it, not I. If any are to be driven from under the flag that floats over yonder Capitol, and over the Capitol at Washington—the flag of the sat the constitutions my or the one on the ground that a vote on efore the courts, on the ground that a vote on Governor's veto cannot be reconsidered, as was gland was fought, under which the Mexican war gland was fought, under which the Mexican war

And to this array of names belong others as renowned in the past or as conspicuous in the present.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

espondence of the Louisville Journal.]
CAPITAL HOTEL, ROOM No. 89, Frankfort, Feb. 18, 1860.

President of the Senate but overed;
Anthony, Andrews, Barrick, Eguner,
and, Grundy, Haycraft, Johnson, Lyon,
ler, McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Tayler,
di Whi aker, Borr, Anthrony, Andrews, Barrick, Eguner,
ler, McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Tayler,
di Whi aker, Borr,
Anthrony, Andrews, Barrick, Eguner,
ler, McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Tayler,
di Whi aker, Borr,
Anthrony, Andrews, Barrick, Eguner,
ler, Genander, Ciesell,
len, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Grover, Irvan,
len, and Walton-13,
len, Denny, Fisk, Gibson, Grover, Irvan,
len, and Walton-13,
length of the McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Tayler,
length

XXXVITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESS Thursday's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, February 16

And to this array of names belong others as removed in the past or as conspicuous in the present. What has the Courier to say to all this? If the explicit statement and full explanation we have ably do, does not the knowledge that its obttinates incomprehention fixes a blot on the character or a represent on the knowledge that its obttinates statesmen and patriots of the Republic serve to quicken its perceptions in some degree? Are not quicken its facilities of the Republic and the degree of the Wyaffactie constitution. The subject was good and Clay and of a host of other great political interest of the year of the good of the perception of the perception of the dear anouncing that he had signed the President and the perception of the perception ming free negrous, mulettoes, and en up. It was amended by striking bitch prohibits marriages between cluding the delivery of mail matter in such districts to the lowest responsible bidder over the present contract.

Mr. Morris submitted a resoultion proposing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the armories and navy yards.

Mr. Farnaworth offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of acquiring by negotiation the British North American provinces.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, introduced a river and harbor bill and a bill to amend the steamboat law.

Mr. McClernard introduced a resolution baving in view the better protection of the rights of naturalized citizens of our country when abroad. Also, a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that Cuba ought to be acquired, and to inquire on what terms this can be Mr. Craig, of Missouri, introduced a bill re te tariff act of 1846. Referred to the Com

the tariff act of 1846. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Messrs. Curtis, Scott, and Phelps severally introduced Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bills, which were referred to the Postoffice Committee.

Mr. Burch introduced a Pacific Railroad bill. Referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

Mr. Morris, of III., alluding to the dialogue between himself and Mr. Houston, said that he had been reminded by his colleague that in asserting mentions of soferiors of the introduction of metallicities and personal integrity. He did not intend any such application.

Mr. Houston understood Mr. Morris's remarks precisely as did the latter's colleague, but as Mr. Morris had satisfactorily explained he withdraw his

torial government of Nevada.

Mr. Parrott introduced a bill repealing the act for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Estabrook introduced a bill to enable Nebraska to hold a convention preliminary to admission into the Union.

sion into the Union.

Friding's Proceedings.

Washington, Feb. 17.

Senate not is ression today.

House—Mr. Fouks introduced a bill to incorporate the U. S. Agricultural Society. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kett, from the joint committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of Mil.'s equentian status of Washington, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses.

Passed. The Sanate bill to abolish the franking privilege The Sanate out to account the transfer provides was read.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to refer it to a special committee, that the House may have all the facts.

Mr. Stephenson preferred that the bill be put on its passage now, but he would have no objection to its taking the usual course and being referred to the post office committee.

Mr. House on said the bill involved no new principle. He desired to keep it in a position where a vote could be had on it. He moved that its our desired to he post need for three weeks from Tues-

on that Henry A. Presidency.

satio party for the Presidency.

W. D. Wattach offixed as a substitute,

Resolved, That this Convention pledger

appoort any national ticket that is nomi-

vestigating committee.
The Senste today in executive session, ratified in treaty between the United States and Paraguay, and also confirmed the nomination of Gen. Whitney a Collector of the port of Boston.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

worthy of the name.

To-morrow, as our readers know, the Opposition of Kentucky meet in Convention at Frankfort, as bet kentucky meet in Convention at Frankfort, as their brethren in Virginia and Tennessee and New Jersey meet at the Capitals of their respective States, to join in the formal inauguration of a Na-tional Union party. The great city of New York, compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry. If Dr. Bull Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry. If Dr. Bull rejoics that the requirements of the time are about to be met. And we cherish the highest confidence from retaining a pagents and other relatives be world.

from grateful parents and other relatives, he would have to establish a daily paper of his own. Our readers may rest assured that in all affections of the throat and lungs, if the disease be curable at all, his Pecteral is the remedy to effect a cure. And in the last stages of consumption, when there is no longer a hope to rest upon, it gives the greatest relief to the sufferer and smooths his paths ay to the grave. The it once, and you will near be willirg.

Conventional interest.—It is most sincerely which it is indeed, the sufferer and smooths his paths ay to the grave. The it once, and you will near be willing. list to the sufferer and smooths his pathway to the grave. Try it once, and you will never be willing-to without it in your house.

Laporte (Ind.) Times.

CONVENDAL INDEES.—It is most success; will not, in the lower branch of the Legislature will not, in the burry of the closing days of the session, forget the very important bill which has al-

SPECIAL NOTICES A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1860 GPTbe time, in our opinion, urgently requires the formation of a national party whose ruling prizciples shall be, first, submission in good faith o the Constitution as expounded by the Supremount of the Union, and, seconding, the absolu-

vo classes of Disunionists; namely, Disunionists n

Disunion on its own account, for Disunion to-day

n the course of the last month or two have public-ly declared in favor of a dissolution of the Union if a Republican President shall be elected next ion man. The distinguishing mark of a Union man is that he proclaims his loyalty to the Union and aunounces his rejection of Disunion without

"Block List" and a "White List," the former pur porting to consist of the names of New York and and unconditional rejection of Disurion as a political remody. We believe that these two points Philadelphia merchants opposed to Souther, rights and the latter of the names of those favorable to ones:ly embodied in a great party will meet the Southern rights. It appears however that the of this and nothing beyond it will. dollars and cents for himself by the levying of black Of course the basis we have here indicated may be defined with greater or less particularity and mail. He gives in his "White List" such mer-chants as are weak enough to pay him his price for xpansion, as a conscientious pruderce shall direct. having their names there, and in his "Black List" those who have the independence to scorn his impusentially extended or diminished. Whilst imdent demands. One of the landing merchants of our plicit submission to the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court is necessary to the very idea city, who was in New York a few days age, informs us that a highly respectable merchant there told of a national party, it is, we believe, at the same time entirely sufficient to uphold such a party. It him that Hambleton had warred him that his name would appear in the "Black List" unless a specified senough. It is the platform of the Constitution as sum of money should be forthcoming within a speciconstrued by its own appointed expositor. What right have we or has anybody else to ask for more? As for Disunion, it is stopping wofully short of the true mark to denounce it conditionally. There are

That such miscreants as this wretched Atlanta adventurer are out of the penitentiary is a libel upon the laws.

James Pinckney Hambleton, editor and pro-prietor of a paper in Atlanta, Ga., called The

Southern Confederacy, is published by papers of all rties in New York and Philadelphia as a vilo

swirdler. He gives in his columns what he calls a

Mr. Edmondson, of Virginia, may be a man of courage, but his assault upon Mr. Hickman, an invalid who had been spitting blood for several days, or to-morrow or whenever they can precipitate it; the second class are for Disunion in a certain was no proof of it. It is perhaps all chance, but r uncertain contingency—'bat is to say, they we cannot help observing that these fire-eaters in Corgress, when they make personal assaults upon individuals, generally manage to happen, or happen to manage, to hit upon such as are not physically able remedy for the evils within the Union. The difference between the two is merely a dif-erence of time and condition; they agree in formidable. If the "Benicia Boy" were in Confit method of redress for political wrongs. The Mr. Hickman, we hardly think that Mr. Edmondonly question between them is, "When and for what wrongs shall the Union be dissolved?" The son, courageous as his friends may think him, would attack the "Boy" as he attacked the Pennsylvania

irst class as yet is not exceedingly numerous; but t is steadily recruited from the second, which em-praces nearly the entire Southern Democracy. with a string of conditions, qualifications, limita-

tions, and exceptions, ranks himself therety with the Disunionists per causam, and is no more enti-

rovisos. He adheres to the one and spurns the ther absolutely. He will not admit that it can

ver become necessary to destroy the Union. \*\*Godon neighbor of the Democrat talks continually about people's being "\*\*pxercised." If his own very respectable brain were a little oftener excession, it would be all the better for his readers.

The fiver is in a good stage and has been rising for the last few days. The weather has most of the time been pleasant. Freights have undergone no change, though occasionally shipments are made on outside boast a little between the promised to wear his sweetheart's processed, it would be all the better for his readers.

The A lover promised to wear his sweetheart's processed in the tail of his coat. It was considered a grave question whether his promise was broken or kept.

J. M. Robinson & Co.—This firm is one of established reputation. They have been conducting a wholesale silk and fancy goods business for many grears, and we believe there are no others in our city exclusively engaged in that trade. Their stock is very extensive and selected by a member of the firm who is fully posted as to the wants of the Western who is fully posted as to the wants of the Western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the western was a selected by a member of the simulation of the was a selected enances "whatever may suggest even a suspicion BY EVERY SACRIFICE, THIS UNION MUST BE PRE-RVED." Adopting the language uttered by Wise in a brief fit of patriotic inspiration, he declares in a brief fit of patriotic inspiration, he declares but "it shall be preserved by force of arms, if in no other way." If a ked when he question whether his promise was broken or kept.

would consent to a dissolution of the Union, he answers as Henry Clay answered: "Never! Nevanswers as Henry Clay answered: "AFVER: NEV-ER! NEVER!" He repeats with fervor the admira-ole sentiment of Crittenden: "LET US TAKE CARE OF TRE UNION AND THE UNION WILL TAKE YEARS, and we believe there are no others in our rom his vocabulary. Like the noble Morenead, be deems it "AS THE GREATEST OF EVILS firm who is fully posted as to the wants of the Wes-and AS A REMEDY FOR NOTHING." Such is the tern and Soutwestern markets. We are sure that COTE: N.—Some few small sales have been made, but none of any importance. Wright's last New York circular estimates the crop at 4.290,000 bales and over. Chasers will visit their store they will soon satisfy themselves of the correctness of our statement. Knowing personally the principals, we can recommend them as reliable gentlemen, worthy of the utmost confidence. seling and such the philosophy which discriminate in beauty and taste their goods will favorably comthe Unionists from the Disunionists of every grade.
And the time requires imperatively that this disicction shall be set in a plain light and kept before the eye and heart of the country. It is a vital disction, lying at the very foundation of our politics. tmost confidence.

Almost confidence.

CANDLES AND SOAP.—Star candles unchanged; we quote 13, 14, 15, and 16 oz. 16, 17, 18, and 19c, 4 mos. The demand is mostly for light weight. Soap, common, we quote \$160 per box of 32 lbs. & Brother in another column.

bill of the estate of Charles Tyler, deceased. Those in want of a decirable farm in one of the most enterprising, social, moral, and intelligent communities in the State, now is the time, where you have all the advantages of a college for boys and advantages.

COAL—We quote by retail Plttsburg at 12%c, and Pomeroy at 11c.

FRUTTS.—We quote dried apples dull at §1 4) and dried peaches scarce at §3 6c. M. R. raisins §2 55 and layer §3.

Green apples §3 50@\$5.

FRATIUMS (1990)

New York, Feb. 20.
The following important avowal of Lord Palmer-

will be the last we shall hear for sometime about
Harper's Ferry.

to-day's trib however. The rates of fare are and vanced to \$150, \$100, and \$75 on the Atlantic, and \$120, \$90, and \$65 on the North Star. The rate of freight are not to be changed within 12 months.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

The iSupreme Court has disposed of the Ella Burns case, the majority of the Judges refusing to hear the festimony or any part of the case, because it had been decided by the New York Court. Judge Reed was the only one willing to hear the case, and he denounced the system of binding a child of tender years without any provise in reference to any art or occupation.

RANGOR ME. Feb. 20.

Bargon, ME. Feb. 20.

Benjamin Kimball, a member of the Penobscot bar, was today convicted of forging a deposition, by which he obtained a divorce from his wife. A motion for the arrest of judgment and a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the court is pending. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.
The overland mail via El Paso, with San Francisco dates to the 30th ult., has arrived. News unmportant.
The telegraph lines have been completed to Fres10, 280 miles from San Francisco.
R-ch surface diggings have been discovered near
Constant of the C Rich surface diggings have been discovered near Georgefown.

Ten thousand signatures had been received at San Francisco petitioning the Legislature to prevent the Chinese innsigration.

Honolulu Jan. 7.—The King had seturned and had been salited. There had been elections throughout the kingdom; vote small. A new custom-house had been commenced at Honolulu.

Markets depressed and too dull for quotations.

We guess that Congressional firs—saters, before pouncing upon a victim, usually examine his points as scrutinizingly as a jockey does those of a horse before for purchasing.

Some of the Locofoco editors of this State are so soft that any one of them would make a big pond of hard water soft by jumping into it.—Journal.

And some of the Opposition editors are such hard cases that they would harden a lake of soft water.

Democrat.

And some of the opposition editors are so soked with whisky that a slight immersion would make a pond full of pretty strong todgy.—Bardstone Gazette.

And some of the Locofoco editors would commit suicide by losping heading into that today and exclashing like the poor Frenchman whose knowledge of the English language was a little defective, "I will drown, nobody shall help me."

We guess that Congressional firs—saters, before pouncing upon a victim, usually examine his points as scrutinizingly as a jockey does those of a horse before the confidence of the second of the confidence of the second of the confidence of

unchanged and quiet at 8@8%. Molasses dull at 43@44— and in some cases 450—for cypress cooperage—te go to the country. Wheat firm and in good demand at \$1 30@1 38 for prime white and \$1 25@1 28 for prime red—sales of 150 buyers furnishing sacks. Oats in good demand and prices firm at 47@48c in bulk—sales 500 bushels in sacks at 49c; 500 do prime seed in sacks at 50c. Rye in fair demand and prices steady at 96c. Barley steady with a fair demand at 65@68c for prime fall and 58@63 for fair to good.

firm, with sales of 300 bushels at 87c. Earley is quiet ifirm at 80@85c; sales of 500 bushels winter State at 83 Corn is in good request at better prices, with sales of 21

terprising, social, moral, and intelligent communities in the State, now is the time, where you have at lithe advantages of a college for boys and girls, young men and ladies, churches, railroad, turnpikes, &c., &c. Those in want of valuable servants, we simply say attend the sale. Those wishing stock, the weap to you this old pioneer farmer kept none but the best.

\*\*The demand is confined to the city and for four weeks. The demand is confined to the city and for superfine and extra, &6 for fancy brands, and occasionally a small lot of very choice at \$6 25. Yesterdary 100 biles.

\*\*The U.S. nave control for fancy brands, and occasionally a small lot of very choice at \$6 25. Yesterdary 100 biles.

\*\*The U.S. nave control for fancy brands, and occasionally anticipated will be a large one. Indeed, the quantity of goods that are coming in is larger than we have ever known, and Western and Southwestern country merchants may rely on finding them better suited than any other market afforded.

\*\*The U.S. nave control for fancy brands, and occasionally a small lot of very choice at \$6 25. Yesterdary 100 biles. Yes confidently anticipated will be a large one. Indeed, the quantity of goods that are coming in is larger than we have ever known, and Western and Southwestern country merchants may rely on finding them better suited than any other market afforded.

\*\*Such sectors of the propose of the control of the control

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280 acres, in Clarke county, Itad, Tulies

Albany, on the Jeffersonville and Make Markey, on the Jefferson ville and Salom

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State Road, all under fence, 170 acres eleared,

180 in grass; Hay-press, and Barn that will contain low tone
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roums, and a good well of water; stock water the year
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A PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

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CEARSLEY CARTER......JAMES BUCHANAN CARTER & BUCHANAN, (Successors to Peter & Buck DEALERS IN

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SMALL GRAIN .- We do not recollect to have those we senduring our whole agricultural lives so great a those we struction of winter small grain as exists this about the color. No land, however dry and rolling, is expected. that upon the high lands in Southern Kentucky, long the Nashville railroad, they have still a

XXXVITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Manday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Mashinoton, Feb. 13.

Senate.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. No preliminary business of moment was transacted
Mr. Hand, in conformity to the practice of the
Senate, had the melancholy duty to an octor toSenate, had the melancholy duty to an octor toSenate had the melancholy duty to an octor toSenate had the melancholy duty to an octor toSenate, had the peased over until tomorrow at 1

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the subject be passed over until tomorrow at 1

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Mr. Sherman reported a bill for the payment of
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Mr. Sherman reported a

when the hand of the state enders of the state of the sta

e rth. He was just and generous, noble, pure, and e.th. He was just and generous, none, pure, and
patriotic. He raised poverty into rank, proving the
legitimacy of its blood. His fame would be as enduring as the records of public virtue.
Mr. Stout paid a tribute of respect to bis friend.
Mr. Burlingame spoke of his friend as a Democrat without being a damagogue who loved the
people, but never betrayed them, and that after
they discovered these traits of his character he won

majority.

The Speaker requested the tellers to resume their places at the desk for the purpose of recording the professionally engaged in coun terfeiting money at the State of Ohio alone.

majority.

The Speaker requested the tellers to resume their places at the desk for the purpose of recording the the vote for printer.

Mr. Hill moved to adjourn.

Mr. Morris; of Ill., said the Democrats were willing in the best charcoal manufactured iron, while is aid to be fully equal to the best charcoal manufactured iron, while it costs \$6 or \$8 per tun less.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRNCE ALDRI'S.

St. John's, Feb. 15.

Phe steamship Prince Albert arrived at this port this morning, from Galway the 4th inst. She has experienced heavy weather. She brings 120 selson and 360 other passengers for New York, for which port she leaves this evening.

The steamer New York, from New York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton on the 2d inst. The steamer Vice, from New York arrived at Ocuthampton on the 2d inst. The steamer Vice, from New York arrived at Ocuthampton on the 2d inst. The steamer Vice, from New York arrived at Ocuthampton on the 2d inst.

The steamer New York, from New York for Bre-men, arrived at Southampton on the 2d inst. The steamer Vigo, from New York, arrived at Questa-town on the 3d inst. Great Britain — Lord John Russell had announced in Parliament that the Government could got pro-duce the correspondence relative to the rumored an-nexation of Savoy to France, but he said that Count Walewski had ansured Lord Cowley that the Empayor had no intention of propoung the annexapressing satisfaction at this assurance.

On the question of appointing a committee to investigate the miscellaneous expenditures of the country, the Ministry were defeated by 28 mejority. Wm. Cowper will be Minister of Public Works vice Fiz Roy, deceased.

The Hanover cotton mills at Vinchester had been burned, involving a loss of £30,000.

France—The French news is confined to the question of the annexation of Savoy. The Patrie denounces the efforts of Sardinia to prevent the Savoyands from expressing their desire for annexation.

Mr. Simmons would step printing books that overload the maile.

Mr. Davis thought it might be well not to take the franking privilege from the Ex Presidents or their widows.

Mr. Wigfall explained that the bill, if not amended, effected this.

Mr. Hamilu's mo'ion was carried.

Mr. Mason moved to add that hereafter nothing be passed free by mail. Carried.

Mr. Powell moved to amend, that persons now entitled to the franking privilege be excused from prepayment—to take effect on the 15th of April.

Mr. Iverson opposed this.

Mr. Clav wanted to get rid of letters of no consequence. He received notices of patent medicines, Abolition documents, &c.

Mr. Brown was in favor of the total abolition or nothing. The schooner Star has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 10th. Miramon left Mexico on the 8th for Vera Cruz with 5,000 men. The advance guard reported at National bridge. Vera Cruz declared in a state of siege.

The sloop-of-war Savannah arrived at Sacrificios. The Saratoga is at Vera Cruz. Mr. Hamlin objected to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.
Mr. Powell withdrew his amendment, except as

Herald, which would not do much to improve the morals of the country.

Mr. Crittenden moved to adjoure, lost.
Mr. Mason withdrew his amendment.
Mr. Trumbull moved as a new section that publishers of newspapers be allowed to print on the same the date of subscription; rejected.

The bill was read a second time and passed, only two voting against it—Massrs. H:mphill and Wilkinson—and 33 in favor of it.

House.—Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, presented the petition of the delegate from Jefferson and the memorial of the provisional government of that Territory, asking that he be recognized as such; also a memorial anthorizing the inhabitants thereof to call a convention and form a constitution preliminary to admission into the Union. Referred to the Com-

Ane subject was then passed over for to-day in pureuspec of an order previously adopted.

A large number of bills and resolutions were inroading and for the premotion of arts and sciences of the various States, and a bill for the prevention of polygamy in the Territories.

Mr. Walton offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee or Commerce, to inquire into the expediency of some action to revent the in-

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" ground do;
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